

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1823.

[NO. 144.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

THE subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—381f

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Apply at this office.
Feb. 4, 1823.—40

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he now lives, lying on the west side of the main Yadkin, well known by the name of Riddle's ferry, and containing between four and five hundred acres. It lies on the main road leading from Salem to Georgia; is well watered, and has good improvements thereon. The land is of as good a quality as any in the Forks of the Yadkin, and well suited to the raising of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to make immediate application. The terms will be favorable, and will be made known on application to the subscriber.

A good boat belongs to the ferry.
BENJAMIN HIDDLE.
Rowan County, Feb. 24, 1823.—3644

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of court, obtained at February term, 1823, authorizing the sale of two of the negroes of the estate of Robert Baird, deceased, I will sell at a credit of twelve months, at Francis Neely's mills, on Saturday, the 29th of March, 1823, one negro girl Esthen, about 12 years old, and one negro boy Joe, about 10 years old. Attendance, &c. by
WM. BARBER, Adm'r.

3wt44r

Carriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING.

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIPER,

WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with gild or paint, executed at the shortest notice.
Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Jane Kerr vs. William Kerr. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides within the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, Clk.

3wt47.—Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, vs. Lili Bradshaw. Petition for divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHINSON, C. L. C.

3wt44.—Price adv. \$4.

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—22

Thomas V. Cannon,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has established himself in business in this place, in the house next door to Mr. Slaughter's tavern. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Gentlemen favoring him with their custom, may expect their work done in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has made arrangements regularly to get the fashions from Philadelphia; and solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1823.

41

Store Houses to Rent,

IN CHERAW.

THE subscriber proposes to rent two Store Houses in Cheraw, situated on Market, a few doors from the corner of Front-street. These houses were planned and constructed under the direction of an experienced merchant, and are well calculated for the business of Cheraw, being in the centre of the cotton market.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Salisbury, N. C. or to Mr. Ward Cowings, or to Mr. Wilson, of Cheraw.

J. A. PEARSON.

Jan. 18, 1823.—380ep2m

P. S. The subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, either or both the above houses and lots. He also offers for sale several unimproved lots in the town of Cheraw.

J. A. P.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822.

14

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$20 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,

JOHN COOPER.

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—39

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Announcements, for 1823,

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

Cheraw, S. C.

ABOUT 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank, to either with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next. The sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

On all sums less than \$500, a credit of twelve months; on all sums exceeding \$500, and less than \$2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual instalments; on all sums exceeding \$2000, a credit of one, two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent. on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property, with personal security, if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and the future prospects of Cheraw, as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world, which renders such detail unnecessary; but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we submit the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham) contained a Store, three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment, thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling houses, and at least 1000 inhabitants. Two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river; one Steam Boat plies directly between Cheraw and Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw, each boat carries from 600 to 800 bales of cotton a trip. The Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed, from the present purchases, that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.). Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.

JAMES COIT.

Agents for the Chatham Town Company.

January 25th, 1823.—copied 47

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the store house of Mr. Thomas Todd. He will work on the most reasonable terms that can be desired, and hopes, by due attention, neatness and despatch, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He also flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those that may please to call upon him, at any time, with their custom. Cleaning and repairing old clothes will be duly attended to, at short notice.

N. B. Produce will be received for work, such as corn, flour, pork, bacon, tallow, beeswax, butter, and such as suits the market, and a generous price given.

SAMUEL PRICE.

Estate of David Woodson, Sen'r.

ALL those persons who have lawful demands against the estate of David Woodson, sen. deceased, are hereby requested to make them known to the administrator, on or before the 21st day of May next, so that he may be prepared to make settlement as far as the estate in his hands may be sufficient. As he wishes to make a final settlement of said estate at next May court, he hopes all will avail themselves of this notice.

J. W. WALTON, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, 1823.—3t44

125 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Anson jail, on Friday, the 7th instant, Thomas Curtis and Hamilton Harris. Thos. Curtis is between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue, or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, and I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very dark mulatto, between 30 and 35 years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking jails, and has broken several in the western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of \$100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and 25 dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

JOSEPH MEDLEY, Shff.

February 9, 1823.—3t44

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1823. Lucy Ryerly, vs. Philip Gardner and Barbara his wife, George Kopley and Caty his wife, Mordeica Collins and Christina his wife. Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Philip Gardner and Barbara his wife, George Kopley and Caty his wife, Mordeica Collins and Christina his wife, are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte.

A copy from the minutes.

D. MOCK, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken a partner in his mercantile establishment in Concord, Cabarrus county, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, that they will confer a particular favor by paying a part, at least, of their accounts and notes on or before the first day of May next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, will not, I hope, be displeased if they should have to pay costs.

P. BARRINGER.

The business will in future be continued in the same house, under the firm of P. Barringer & Co. where we are now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries; all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash only. Those who have that article to exchange for such as we have, are invited to call and judge for themselves.

P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, Feb. 25, 1823.—4t46

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration.

March, 1823.—9wt51

Bethel Academy.

THE trustees would hereby acquaint the public, that this Academy, situated in York District, S. C. and near to the mountains, continues in a prosperous and growing state; and whilst they express their gratitude for the liberal patronage it has heretofore received, they would further state, that in consequence of the present teacher's intended removal, they have engaged Mr. William B. Davis, a graduate of the University of North-Carolina, to undertake as teacher, from the 1st of May next. This timely notice we give, that none wishing to place children at this institution, may be prevented by doubts of its continuance, or uncertainty of its Principal.

We are also happy to say, that from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davis, from a knowledge of his moral and pious character, together with ample testimonials of his talents and learning, we have full confidence that he will prove both an able and a successful teacher.

Students are here prepared for any class in college, being favored with the use of an excellent set of Globes, and hereafter will have the use of the Encyclopedia Britannica; which valuable work is presented to the Academy by a worthy pattern of benevolence and friend of learning.

In point of health and morality, a preferable situation cannot probably be found in the state. Boarding is \$75 per annum. Tuition, for Languages and Sciences, \$20 per annum; for English Grammar and Geography, \$15; and for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$10.

Signed by order of the Board.

JAS. S. ADAMS, Sec'y.

January 24, 1823.—6t46

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823. Elizabeth Kerby vs. Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, Masilva Franklin, Susanna, Rebecca, and Dorcas Kerby. Petition, dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, and Samuel Kerby, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them, and petition be heard ex parte.

JNO. GILES, C. C.

6wt48.—Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823. Samuel Jones and Andrew Hunt vs. Henry B. Shelton. Original attachment levied on 177 acres of land, on Dutelman Creek.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant be and appear before our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

JNO. GILES.

6wt48

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Concord, every Friday and Saturday; and at William Emerson's, in the lower edge of Iredell county, one mile west of Coddle-Creek meeting-house, every Monday and Tuesday, except when shown at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of ten dollars the season, which may be discharged with 8 at any time before the first of October; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance.

Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July.

G. A. PHIPER.

Religious.

THE SABBATH.

The salutary effects of public worship are so numerous and so obvious that they have not escaped the notice of the most careless spectator. This institution of heaven has a direct and powerful bearing upon almost every interest of man, as a social, rational, moral and immortal being. Few things have a greater influence over the friendly affections of the heart, than a regular attendance at the house of God. When around the public altar, and mingling our prayers and praises to a common PARENT in heaven, we can hardly fail of receiving a deep and practical impression, that we are all connected by the strong ties of universal brotherhood. A sympathy for our fellow-worshippers is awakened; and order, and harmony, and friendship in society, are its necessary and spontaneous results. There is a social intercourse—a mingling of affections in the temple of Jehovah, which form a much stronger bond of union among men, than any thing which is excited in assemblies of dissipation or parties of pleasure.

The house of God, too, is a school of intelligence. Here subjects are discussed, and if the minister of the gospel be qualified for his office, in a manner calculated to awaken and engage the highest powers of intellect. The human mind has generally attained its most vigorous growth, and valuable information has been most extensively diffused in those places where this institution of God has been properly revered. That the practical morality of the world is dependent on the instructions and ordinances which belong to public worship, has hardly ever been denied. A virtuous community can no where be found upon the globe, except in those places where the people assemble with conscientious regularity for the duties which are required of them. Heathen countries are proverbially abandoned and degraded; and those parts of christendom in which little or no attention is paid to the sabbath, approximate to the degradation and abandonment of the pagans.

But this heavenly institution is, by too many, treated with practical neglect. It might be supposed, that professors of religion would surmount almost every obstacle in order to visit the house of God upon the sabbath. But alas! a frivolous excuse often robs them of all the blessings of the sanctuary. Some slight indisposition—which is sure to vanish before the light of Monday morning—or a little "cloud not bigger than a man's hand," is deemed an adequate apology for absence from the assembly of the saints. Alas, how can such persons wade through "much tribulation" to the kingdom of heaven? Some who make no profession of religion, are rarely ever in the house of God. While the saints are engaged in acts of public worship, they are seeking their pleasures, or attending to their worldly business. As to them, the sanctuary was built in vain—in vain, has Christ purchased salvation for sinners—and in vain, does the messenger of the cross proclaim the grace of God to man.

The fate of man.—The most sensible motive to abate the passions is death. The tomb is the best course of Morality: Study avarice in the coffin of the miser; this is the man who accumulated heap upon heap, riches upon riches—see a few boards enclose him, and a few square inches of earth contain him. Study ambition in the grave of that enterprising man; see his noble designs, his extensive projects, his boundless expedients, are all shattered and sunk in this fatal gulph of human projects. Approach the tomb of the proud man, and there investigate pride; see the mouth that pronounced lofty expressions condemned to the silent grave; the piercing eye that convulsed the world with fear covered with a midnight gloom; the formidable arm that distributed the destinies of mankind, without motion or life! Go to the tomb of the nobleman, and there study quality: behold his magnificent titles; his royal ancestors, his flattering inscriptions, his learned genealogies, are all gone, or going to be lost in the same dust! Study voluptuousness at the grave of the voluptuous: see his sense destroyed; his organs broken to pieces, his bones scattered at the grave's mouth and the whole temple of sensual pleasures subverted from its foundation.

When we reflect, how few there are, for whom we have an unqualified esteem, we are not to be surprised that so few have an unqualified esteem for us.

Imported Wheat.—The ship Magnet, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, has brought about 100 tons of English Wheat.

EDUCATION.

School Systems of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The State of Massachusetts is divided into large counties, which are subdivided into townships of various dimensions. The townships are also divided into School Districts, the size of which depends on the denseness of the population. Each township is, for many purposes, a little republic within itself, possessing many of the powers of self government. Among those powers, one of the most important is, that of raising money, by an *ad valorem* tax, for the support of schools. It is exercised by the legal voters of the township, assembled in town meeting. Each man has a right to propose the sum which to him may seem expedient; the vote is taken upon the highest first, and so on, until some particular sum obtains the assent of a majority. The amount so voted is assessed upon the property of the township, and collected like other taxes. It is apportioned among the several school districts, in proportion to the number of children to be educated in each, and paid over to the Trustee of the district. He is an officer chosen by the people of each district, in public meeting at their school house, and it is his duty to receive the money, hire teachers, and superintend all the details of the school. The sum expended in each district, varies according to the wealth and liberality of the township, or the number of children in the district; but there is no spot, throughout the State, from which a school is not accessible from six weeks to four months in the winter season, and from two to five months in the summer season.

The winter schools are taught by men, and are attended by boys and girls of all ages, from infancy to mature age. The summer schools are taught by ladies, and attended by girls and young children of both sexes. In the winter schools, are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography; in the summer schools, generally, reading and writing. The wages of a winter teacher are from twelve to twenty-five dollars per month, according to the wealth of the district and the reputation of the teacher; but the average price is about eighteen dollars, together with their board. The summer teachers receive about nine or ten dollars per month, together with their board. This system is admirable for its simplicity, its cheapness, and its efficacy. It has no complicated machinery to embarrass its operations; its cost is not two dollars per scholar for six months' tuition; and it reaches and blesses, with at least the most useful parts of knowledge, every child in the community; rich or poor.

Connecticut presents us with another system of Free Schools, founded on different principles, but equally efficient and extensive. That State has a School Fund, amounting to about \$1,600,000, the interest of which is annually applied to the support of common schools. To this sum is added an amount equal to two dollars on every one thousand dollars of the lists of taxable property throughout the State, drawn from the public treasury. The State is divided into School Societies, which include the inhabitants living within the limits of the ecclesiastical societies or parishes. These Societies have power to appoint a Committee, Treasurer and Clerk; to lay taxes on themselves, by a majority of votes, for the purpose of building and repairing schools. They also have power to establish school districts within their respective limits, and appoint one individual as a committee in each district, whose business it is to employ an Instructor, and manage the concerns of the district. The districts have also the power to choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and to tax themselves for the purpose of building or repairing their school-houses, and furnishing it with the necessary appendages and furniture. They have also power to appoint the necessary officers for managing their affairs, make rules relative to the school house, &c. and enforce their observance, by excluding from school the children of those who refuse compliance with them. Visitors or Overseers of School Societies, to visit the schools at least twice during each term, and examine into the progress which the scholars have made in the several branches of learning. No person is permitted to teach school within the Society, unless he first obtain a certificate of qualification from the Visitors. Each Society has the power, by a vote of the majority, to establish a school of a higher order, the object of which is to instruct the youth of the Society in English grammar, composition, geography and the learned languages. The school money is distributed among the several School Societies and Districts, in proportion to the number of persons residing within each, between the ages of four and sixteen years. To ascertain this number, the committee of each district annually makes returns to the committee of the Society of the names of all such persons; and the aggregate amount being returned to the Comptroller, an officer similar to our Auditor, he issues an order on the treasury for a due proportion of the public money, which is drawn by the Committee of the Society and paid over to its Treasurer. The money so

drawn is paid exclusively towards the wages and board of teachers. If the school money received by each district is not sufficient to pay the teacher and his board, the balance is assessed upon those who have sent their children to school, in proportion to the number of days each scholar has attended; or, in case that cannot be ascertained, in proportion to the number of children sent by each. Thus, by the interest of the School Fund, by a state tax of two dollars on the one thousand, by a voluntary tax laid by the school societies on themselves, and, in case all these sources be not sufficient, by an assessment upon the parents of children sent to school, are raised moneys which support a general system of common schools throughout the State of Connecticut. Though more complicated in its machinery, its effects are known to be not less beneficial or extensive than those of the more simple system of Massachusetts. The Connecticut system originated more than 150 years ago, and having undergone a variety of modifications, has become an example for other States and the admiration of the Union.

"THE PIONEERS."

Such is the avidity for novel reading among us, that this work is by this time, we suppose, in the hands of many of our reading community. These who have not read it will feel much interest and pleasure in the perusal, if they will be content to postpone their gratification until the second volume. The first is rather awkwardly commenced, is meagre in incident, and abounds too much in minute descriptions of wood and lake scenery, &c. The passing of a deer across the road is the key stone of the arch, on which the novel depends. Nor would this have produced any result, but for the pertinacity of an obstinate judge, who thinks he knows every thing in the world as well as law, and enters into a ridiculous contest to shew that he had killed the deer. He is convinced to his mortification and sorrow, that he had wounded a man instead of killing a deer.

The wounded hunter becomes the hero of the piece, and the daughter of the judge, the heroine. The scene of the settlement is entirely new—the time soon after the revolutionary war—when the civilized felt insecure, and the savage brooded over revenge. Yet is there nothing developed in the piece to justify either sentiment, and all the wrongs conceived or attempted were on the part of the civilized whites.

The author does justice to the Indian character. It is not too soon when the sun is sunk below the horizon; the twilight should come to preserve its beams. Decidedly the best character in the novel, is an old man, whose whole life has been past with the aborigines and who was a celebrated warrior among the Indians. Wherever danger is to be encountered or good to be done, he is present, active and successful; and if even his noble virtues do not shield him from suspicion and hatred, yet in the end he triumphs over them all, and throws shame upon his accusers.

The second volume is full of interest—but it is an interest arising rather from the rapid succession of surprising and unlooked for incidents, than from the excitement of any strong passion or deep sensibility. There is enough of external nature, but too little is drawn from the springs of the heart.

The style is natural and unambitious, and the author in the second volume, particularly, has exemplified no small power in interesting the attention of his readers. As an American production, it is welcome and ought to be patronized; and we wish the author a golden harvest. As nothing has yet been done for authors in this country, every thing is to be hoped for; and, as there was once a shower of stones in Connecticut and a shower of fish on Boston Common, who knows but there may be, in some fortunate hour, a sprinkling of gold on despairing LETTERS.

Chas. Courier.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette mentions two cases of imprisonment for debt in that city, for which we fear, parallels could be found in other cities. They are as follows:

Wash. Refub.

"The first is of a man, probably fifty years of age, whose residence is in the state of N. York, where he has a family; on a casual visit to Baltimore, he was arrested here for a debt amounting to six dollars and some cts.; being unable to pay or give security, he was committed to prison, where he has already been confined ninety-eight days, and his creditor has paid for his support in prison, upwards of twelve dollars!!

"The other case is of a sick Female, seventeen years of age, who has been confined for upwards of two weeks past, for a debt between six and seven dollars; although in ill health, her accommodations are similar to those of the aged male debtor—food and fuel are carefully supplied by the Sheriff, but clothing, a bed, or even a blanket are not allowed by law to the unfortunate debtor."

At Albany, on Friday, 7th ult. the mercury at sunrise was 18 degrees below zero.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

We are indebted to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, for the following important intelligence from Venezuela, which we received yesterday in a news slip from that office.—*Peters. Republican.*

Beacon Office, Norfolk, Feb. 25.

Late and Important from Venezuela.

The schooner Fourth of July, captain Phillips, of Baltimore, arrived off Smith's Island yesterday after 24 days passage from La Guayra. Capt. Hathaway, a passenger, very politely furnished Mr. Dentzel, the keeper of our Reading Room, with a regular file of the *Venezolano*, (a paper published at Carracas) from the 9th December to the 13th January, both days inclusive;—and to Mr. Myers, another passenger, we are indebted for the following interesting items of news from the Main.

The late hour at which we received these papers and the verbal intelligence, put it out of our power to notice them in this morning's Beacon. The papers are now in the hands of a translator, and should they contain any thing interesting, we shall lose no time in laying it before our readers.

The Fourth of July sailed from La Guayra on the 1st ult. at which time the Colombian arms were every where successful, and the retreat of Morales to the seaboard was entirely cut off. Gen. Paez had sent back from St. Carlos 1500 men, stating to gen. Sublette that he had no use for them, having Morales completely in his power.

The Spanish frigate Legera having been totally lost, off St. Jago de Cuba, in the heavy gale of the 21st December, the naval force of Morales was reduced to one vessel, the brig of war Hercules, which was at Curacao, and would not venture out, lest she should fall into the hands of the patriots.

The Colombian squadron, consisting of 3 ships and two brigs, under commodore Daniels, blockaded Porto Cavello, and had captured the Spanish sloop of war Marie Francisco, having on board 300 troops and 40,000 dollars in specie, and a schooner in company with her, loaded with clothing, &c. for the royalists.

The Colombian privateer Eagle, capt. Cotterell, had captured the Spanish brig Concepcion, having on board 46,000 dollars in specie, and an assorted cargo, valued at 35,000 dollars. She had also sent into La Guayra, a Spanish Polacre, with a cargo of Cocoa, &c. worth 31,000 dollars.

The above intelligence gives a very different aspect to the affairs of the patriots on the Main, from that received from the same quarter a few months ago, and justifies the expectation, that the patriots will soon be the indisputable masters of that country, which they have consecrated to liberty, by their best blood and treasure.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MARACAIBO.

Extract to the Editor of the Democratic Press, dated,

CURRACOA, 18th JAN. 1823.

"An hour ago a Colombian schr. of war hove too off this harbor and sent her boat ashore. She has had only six days passage from Maracaibo. I conversed with the officer, who informed me that Maracaibo is closely blockaded by 29 vessels of war, under Com. Relluche—and that General Urdanette with 4300 men is closely besieging the same place. Morales is completely hemmed in, and the town must necessarily fall; by the time this reaches you, it no doubt will be in the hands of the Patriots.

"Markets here for American produce very dull, the warehouses and stores are literally filled and no sales can be effected. The affairs of the Main have caused a stagnation of business. When Maracaibo shall again wear the flag of Independence, we may expect a revival of Commerce."

PIRATE SQUADRON.

We learn that Commodore PORTER put to sea, on the evening of the 14th ultimo, with his squadron of small vessels, headed by the Peacock sloop of war, in pursuit of the Pirates in the West Indian Seas. We have a list of the vessels, and of their officers, as we have already said, but shall not at present publish it, (the publication in this paper of the List of Officers of the schr. Shark, one of the squadron, having been an inadvertence, which we regret.) We will not publish the list, because the enumeration of so many well known names of gallant spirits, who have forsaken the peace and pleasures of the land for the toil and privation inseparable from the service on board these diminutive vessels, might lead our readers to look for some daring exploit, some brilliant victory, or some valuable acquisition, as the result of their cruise. Whereas, in plain and honest truth, this squadron, however useful its destination, however honorably manned, is engaged in a pursuit which may be hazardous, perhaps, and will be laborious, but cannot be glorious. The greatest success that can be anticipated from it, is the destruction of the few piratical vessels which have not alrea-

dy taken the alarm and fled, and the breaking up of the haunts of the freebooters, so radically as never again to be re-occupied.

It is precisely because so little can be reasonably expected from this enterprise, that unbounded credit is due to the officers of this squadron—to those who have families, particularly, and to Commodore PORTER at their head, for the promptitude with which they have rallied round the standard of their country, moved by the cries of suffering humanity, rather than the seductions of glory. Their service will have been honorable to them, though no pirate should be found by them on the ocean or on its borders.—*Nat. Intel.*

Letters from Havana, represent the state of society at that place, as dangerous in the extreme for strangers, and Americans in particular. One dated 6th inst. with an extract from which we have been favored, says—"I shall get away from this, as soon as possible, for a residence here is really dangerous to strangers—6 or 7 men have been murdered within the last week; some of them in the most shocking manner, being seized, stripped, and then laid on a cot and completely cut to pieces, from head to foot. It is not considered safe to be out after sun-set. The boat of the U. S. brig *Shark*, was stoned at the public landing a few days since, and there is no doubt that they would all have been murdered, had the officer persisted in landing. On being informed of the circumstance, Capt. WILKINSON wrote to the General of Marines, to know if he must arm his boat's crew, or whether the authorities here would protect him. The answer, I am told, was a very polite one; stating, in substance, that he and his crew would be protected; and expressing regret at the outrage which had been committed."—*Chas. Courier.*

Pirates.—Capt. Granger, at New-York, from Matanzas, informs that two vessels, supposed American, had been captured by pirates 16 miles to the westward of that place. The crews were tied in the rigging, the vessels set on fire, and all burned together!! Capt. G. also informs that Matanzas swarmed with pirates. A few days previous to his sailing, they attacked the Americans on the King's Dock, with clubs, stones, &c.; a number were driven into the River, and others seriously hurt. Capt. Culver, of the schr. Wm. & Henry, of New-York, was nearly killed, by a stone thrown from the Custom House. Captains Garner and Blinn, were also wounded. Three piratical vessels were cruising between point Yeacos and Havana.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 19.—The schr. *Ad-veho* brought a broken file of New-Orleans papers to the 24th ult. We are indebted to a friend in this city for the use of them. There was some stormy work in the Senate of Louisiana on the 20th January, occasioned by a resolution offered by M. Lislet, to eject from their body the members of some parishes in Florida, but which parishes had been by Congress annexed to Louisiana. Mr. Clark afterwards moved that the resolution and the proceedings on it, should be expunged from the journals of the house—there was little doubt that this motion would prevail. Some of the New-Orleans papers are very vehement upon this subject, and speak of the unbounded hostility of foreign Frenchmen to Americans and their institutions. The legislature of Louisiana is very far from being in a state of harmony, and the parties in it are extremely bitter against each other. A bill to call a convention to remodel the constitution has been referred to a committee.—*Mercury.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

A circumstance occurred in this city a few weeks since, which being a singular instance of the turpitude of human nature, its publicity cannot be unacceptable to the readers of your journal. A young man and woman belonging to the society of friends, were, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons in their meeting, united in the bands of matrimony. The ceremony being over, the married couple repaired to the dwelling of the bride, which was occupied as a boarding house, where they intended to remain a short time; having regaled a few of their friends, at a reasonable hour the guests retired to their respective homes. One of the inmates of the house, about this time missed a plaid cloak, which was in the entry; several fruitless inquiries were made concerning the cloak, and it was finally concluded it was stolen. The groom necessarily suspended his attention to mercantile concerns for a few days, and then went to his store, when on examining his merchandise, he discovered that two merino shawls of considerable value were gone.

The clerk was questioned concerning them. He could give no tidings of them, nor could he account in any way for their disappearance. Just at this time two young women passed the store; the groom recognized a merino shawl on one of them, which he knew to be one of his; motives of delicacy prevented him from accusing her;—they were suffered to pass unmolested. The young man in the store having disputed an account with a tradesman, and refusing to pay it, was served with a summons by an officer, (well known to the

citizens of Philadelphia) the affair of the shawls was related to him, and during the conversation, the young woman alluded to, repassed the store. The officer being apprised of it, was determined to investigate the matter. He accosted the one with the shawl, and requested her to walk into the store, as a gentleman wished to speak to her. She immediately entered; the question was then put where she had purchased that shawl; the reply was—that she did not purchase it, that it was a present from Mr. S. of New-York; he lodged at J—hotel; that she expected him in the evening at her residence, where if they wished to see him they were at liberty to call. At the request of the officer she left the shawl, and one of small value was supplied her. The officer knew where the house was situated, and that it was of ordinary character. In the evening he went, accompanied by the groom, to ascertain the person who had purloined his property. On entering the mansion of the fair lady, to the great astonishment of the groom, he discovered that the perpetrator of the deed proved to be no other than his first groom's man. His feelings may be more easily imagined than described. Suffice it to say, the young man, who had heretofore sustained a respectable character, confessed that he had not only stolen the shawl, but also the plaid cloak referred to.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.—The bill to appropriate 25,000 dollars for the repair of the Cumberland Road, was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, by such a majority as leaves no doubt of its final passage this day. The amendments made to it are unimportant, and the Senate will, no doubt, concur in them. We are assured before hand of the approbation of the President to this act; so that our readers, who feel an interest in the preservation of that National Road, may assure themselves of the fulfilment of their wishes in its behalf.

Nat. Intel.

Congressional Election.—There appears to be no doubt of the re-election to the next Congress, of Messrs Poinsett, McDuffie, Hamilton, Gist, Carter, and Tucker. Mr. Warren R. Davie, is said to have been returned from Pendleton and Greenville. Col Campbell has succeeded against Mr. Mitchell in the Georgetown District; and Major Felder is said to have a small majority over Mr. Govan, in Orangeburg and Barnwell.

Chas. Courier.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Cuba—Great Britain.—Much interest prevails in consequence of the rumour, that England is about to occupy Cuba.—Our correspondent at Washington, (who derives his information from the first authority) has authorized us to say, that the rumor of England being about to take possession of Cuba, is entirely groundless—and that so far from it, Mr. Canning, it is said, has made an official communication to the government of the United States, that the British government would consider itself disgraced, were it to avail itself of the present condition of Spain to aggrandize herself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories.

From another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19.—"The British minister here (Mr. Canning) waited some time ago upon Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and read to him a letter from his cousin, George Canning, in which he speaks of the rumours as to Cuba; denies in the most positive manner any wish or intention on the part of the British government to obtain it, and expresses an opinion that it would be dishonorable in them to avail themselves of the weakness of Spain for any such purpose. It seems too, that the Minister here was directed by his government to read this letter to the Secretary of State. No copy was furnished, and Mr. Monroe directed Mr. Adams to apply to know whether one would be furnished. It is said, he has not had an answer, but that it will not.—This is all the information our government has on the subject."

The New York Canal Commissioners have reported in favor of constructing a basin at the termination of the Canal at Albany, which will cost about 100,000 dollars. It is to be so constructed as to enable transhipments to be made between canal and river craft, without the cost and delay of cartage and storage.

A LIBERAL SPIRIT.

The first stone of a Protestant Church laid by a Catholic Duke.

The first stone of a new church has been laid at Attercliffe; the Duke of Norfolk, attended by Earls Fitzwilliam and Surry, Lord Milton, and others, presided. The singularity of a Catholic Duke laying the first stone for a Protestant church, elicited the following remarks from his Grace: "He felt no scruple at what he had done; in many respects, he considered himself as much a Protestant as any of his fellow subjects; that he had taken the oath of allegiance to a Protestant King, and if that King were ever to become a Catholic, he should consider himself absolved from his allegiance."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1823.

The last mail brought us several marriages, from two different sources, which we were solicited to publish; but as they were anonymous, the request cannot be complied with. In one of the letters was enclosed a thirty cent bill, to insure, we suppose, a favorable reception!—now we never take a fee of Hymen's votaries,—though we sometimes pocket the cash, when mischievous Cupid puts it into the head of some love-sick swain to write amatory letters, and have them published. All that is necessary to insure the publication of a marriage, is a responsible name; the frequency of impositions on printers, renders a compliance with this requisition a *sine qua non*.

In the remarks we made, two or three weeks since, on the absence of two members of the Board for Internal Improvements, from the late meeting of that Body at Wilmington, we were actuated by no other motive than a sense of public duty. Had that been the first time the Board were put to inconvenience, from a want of punctuality in some of its members, it would have passed by us unnoticed; but it was not so: the columns of the *Register* will fully bear us out in this assertion. We had reason to suppose, therefore, that these frequent instances of neglect, on the part of public officers, to attend to their duties, might arise from some other cause besides necessity; and we were not alone in this supposition: under this impression we made the remarks complained of. If we erred, then, in their application, we erred honestly, and with the best intentions; and we hasten, with pleasure, to remove any unfavorable impressions which the article in question may have produced, by copying the following from the last *Raleigh Register*—informing the editors, by the way, as they appear to have some doubt, (why, we know not,) that we do "receive their statement as true."

The "Western Carolinian" has noticed the non-attendance of some of the Members of our Board of Internal Improvements with as much severity as though they had purposely avoided the meeting. *Audi alteram partem*, is a just and humane maxim, not only in jurisprudence, but in all the controversies of life. We mentioned, in a former number of the *Register*, that two of the Members of the Board had failed to attend the meeting at Wilmington on the 27th of January: that in consequence of such failure another meeting was called, to be held on the 4th ult. at Raleigh, where John D. Hawkins, Esq. who had been unavoidably prevented from attending at Wilmington, appeared, and a quorum was formed; and that Mr. Hatch did not appear. Not knowing at that time the cause of that gentleman's absence, we could only state the fact of his absence; but we now learn, from undoubted authority, that at the time of the meeting at Wilmington, he was necessarily detained at home by the indisposition of his father, who was then dangerously ill; and that he did not receive notice of the meeting at Raleigh in time to attend. We feel it our duty thus to explain; and should the Editors of the *Western Carolinian* receive our statement as true, we indulge the hope that they will, upon reflection, acknowledge their censure of the conduct of those gentlemen to be premature and undeserved.—*Raleigh Register*.

In life's disastrous scenes to others do,
As you would have by others done to you.

DARWIN.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS:

I was lately very much pleased and edified with a speech delivered during the present session of Congress, by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, on abolishing imprisonment for debt. I should be pleased to see this speech republished at full length in your paper, if your limits will admit. I am well satisfied that it would please such of your readers as are not destitute of the common feelings of humanity. It might appear uninteresting to those whose bosoms are animated with the spirit of old Shylock, as they will, contrary to reason and humanity, demand their pound of flesh.

The practice of imprisonment for debt, originated in barbarism, and it ranks very well indeed with the "Holy Inquisition." It is bad enough for an individual to lose, by misfortune, all his earnings for many years; but it is much worse to immure his body within the walls of a prison, and

thereby degrade his character, and blast all his future prospects in the world. Such a practice is at open war with every tender feeling of the human heart; and I cannot well distinguish between him who would imprison an honest man, and him who would commit murder. The consequences are very near the same. It is absurd for any person to lay any claims to the character of a good man or a Christian, who would commit to prison an honest man for debt: were he to do so, the very book by which he professes to be governed, would condemn him.

PHILANTHROPOS.

*The speech is too lengthy for the columns of a weekly paper. EDITORS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS: You have always taken a lively interest in the concerns of the western part of the state: will you be so good as to give the following account of the present state, and future prospects of the Western College, a place in your paper.

Few subjects have excited more attention than that of the college. It was thought that the number of academies, and population of the western part of the state, required such an institution; and it was confidently believed that there was public spirit enough to employ the resources of the country in endowing it. Subscriptions were therefore opened with the most flattering prospects of success. It was estimated that Mecklenburg had subscribed near \$30,000, Burke 20 or 21,000, Lincoln 4 or 5,000, Cabarrus and Iredell 4 or 5,000, &c. But the subscriptions were unfortunately taken in such a manner, that when the college was located at Lincolnton, the trustees could not claim more than 12 or \$15,000. It was however the wish, and even hope of some of the friends of the college, that the subscriptions lost by the location, would be regained by a voluntary act of subscribers. But it was soon discovered that the location had given so much dissatisfaction, that in some counties no additional subscriptions could be obtained, at least none of any considerable amount. This is the true state of the funds:—the trustees have subscriptions for 12 or \$15,000; but they have no reasonable ground to hope that they can obtain 12 or \$15,000, or even \$500 more.

Some have thought that a change of location would ensure an increase of funds. It is certain that if the college had been located in Charlotte, that the trustees might have had near \$30,000; and it is equally certain, that if it had been located in Burke, the trustees would have had 20 or \$21,000 at their disposal. It is, however, at this time, very uncertain whether the subscribers in Mecklenburg or Burke, would continue their subscriptions even if the trustees would allow them to locate the college where they please. There is a wide difference between the pecuniary resources of many individuals, at this time, and three years ago. It is well known that the price of produce is so low, that some of our best farmers complain of a scarcity of money. There appears to be, at this time, a change in the minds of many, on the subject of literary institutions: it is said, that if our academies were well managed and encouraged, an education at half the expense, substantially good, might be obtained.

Others have thought that a change of location would be an infringement on the charter. I will not venture an opinion on this subject. But it does really appear to be very strange that the General Assembly would grant a charter, and withhold from the trustees a power to do all those things, not otherwise contrary to the laws of the state, which they, in their wisdom, might judge to be conducive to the interest of the college. Such are the difficulties with which the trustees have to struggle, and such are the conflicting sentiments of the people, that if some method is not adopted to conciliate the public mind, and to unite the interests of the several counties concerned, the college cannot, at present, go into operation.

It is evident, from repeated trials, that all hope of raising sufficient funds in the method adopted, is entirely visionary. And it is also evident, that difficulties of a very serious kind lie in the way of making any appropriation of the subscriptions which have been obtained. It is the belief of the great majority of subscribers, that the funds are incompetent, and that there is no prospect that they can be otherwise, on the present manner of obtaining them; and therefore they would repel any appropriation of their subscriptions, as an act of outrage against those laws which ought to bind one part of the community to another. It was distinctly understood by the subscribers, that their subscriptions were a trial of their strength, and that they did not expect to be called upon to pay them, unless it would be judged that the funds would be sufficient to justify a commencement of the necessary buildings. If the trustees could command 30,000 dollars, without good prospects of 30,000 more, it is manifest that they could not promise us a college

of much usefulness. If any one will look over the several items in the bill of expense, it will soon be found that 100,000 dollars is comparatively a small sum: 100,000 dollars would only support four professors, without breaking upon the capital.

It has been said that we ought to be content with a college on a small scale,—that is, as I understand, with the shadow without the substance. Fifty years ago, a college might have been established on small funds, and might, by this time, have risen to some eminence; but since that time, the grade of literature has been very much raised. Whole sciences have been added, and all the branches of an academical, or collegiate education, are taught with a critical exactness unknown in this country, fifty years ago. Able instructors must be employed and supported, or the college will be only nominal. From this view of the subject, it appears, at least to the writer, that a college without funds must be without able instructors, and consequently could do little more than amuse the illiterate with pompous titles which the college had power to confer.

If it is asked, does the writer of this paper wish to let the charter fall? He answers, by no means. We ought to have a college—and we might have one. After weighing this subject with all the care of which I am capable, it appears to me, that the trustees might, perhaps, prove successful, by adopting another plan, which I will, with all that deference which one man owes to his fellow man, briefly state:—that the trustees magnanimously relinquish their claim to all the subscriptions which have been taken, and resolve that the county which should subscribe 4000 dollars more than any other county in the western part of the state, should have the college located in its bounds; the location of the site to be made by a committee of the board of trustees.

It is confidently believed, that if this method had been at first adopted, the trustees would have had 50,000 or 60,000 dollars at their disposal. There are some reasons to fear that this plan could not be so successful now. The ardor of feeling has subsided, and the prospects of local advantages, to be derived from the location, have lessened at least one hundred per cent. At any rate, a trial of this project could not make the matter worse; it would make a strong impression on the public, that those to whom this business had been entrusted, were not to be discouraged by one failure, and that they were not influenced by their private wishes, or sectional interest. This method proposed would be attended with one probability of success,—that it would be an attempt to enlist the different wishes and interests of several counties, and of several wealthy individuals, into the service of the college. The first plan of subscription excited emulation, but all its force was lost; but the plan now proposed, would secure to the funds of the college every cent which might be subscribed. This proposal is made with a confidence which the writer does not allow himself often to assume. It is so just, so well calculated to produce a public emulation, so congenial with the views and wishes of several counties, and would afford so fair an opportunity to certain wealthy individuals to crown their names with immortal glory.

Yours, &c. ALIQUIS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the members of our last legislature, in relation to calling a Convention to form a new constitution for the state of North-Carolina, are well calculated to bring about that desirable object. The committees in the several counties, it is believed, feel a deep interest in this business, and that they will, consequently, use every suitable exertion to discharge the duties annexed to their appointment. The importance of the object in view has been so often urged, and so clearly explained, that there is, perhaps, scarcely one enlightened individual opposed to it. Prejudice or pride, may raise frivolous objections to the calling of a convention; but the fragile barriers which they may set up in opposition to so desirable an object, will fall at the approach of good common sense.

That there is a great necessity for a convention, no one can honestly doubt—it is as plain as that two and two make four: it is therefore to be inferred, that the people cannot be deceived by the glare of sophistry. The constitution of the United States has guaranteed to each state the right, or it has required each state to form a constitution upon republican principles; and this is in accordance with that great chart of liberty. But according to the present constitution of North-Carolina, a minority rules a majority of our citizens: this is directly opposite to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and of course, contrary to the principles of a republican government, and it ought not to be borne by a free people.

The objections that have generally been made to a convention, are really unworthy of serious consideration. The great veneration for what has been done some forty years ago, generally glosses

the arguments of the anti-conventionists. It is also pretended that the people are not as virtuous, or as wise,—in a word, that they are not as capable now to form a constitution as they were forty odd years ago! Those who advance such objections as these, I trust will not call themselves the virtuous of the present age. These are miserable shifts, or pretexts, and they can have no weight at all with any intelligent mind, unobscured by private interest. In fact it is absurd, and it casts a dark reflection on the understanding of any politician, to oppose a convention, when justice shines so brilliantly in its favor. But error has had its devotees, and truth and justice have often met with stern opposition; but this has been more frequent in ages gone by than at present. And it should always be laid down as a correct maxim, that error cannot, or should not be sanctioned, on account of its antiquity—this would lead us to the most unhappy and ridiculous results. I think it unnecessary to extend my remarks, as no one can be so blind as not to see the absolute necessity for a convention, and that justice demands it.

AGES OF PRESIDENTS.

It is believed that gen. Washington was 57. Mr. Adams 63. Mr. Jefferson 56. Mr. Madison 53, and Mr. Monroe 59, when they were severally elected to the Presidency of the U. States. It is now said that the following are the ages of the several gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates for that high and honorable station—Mr. Crawford 58, gen Jackson 58, Mr. Adams 55, Mr. Clinton 52, Mr. Clay 48, and Mr. Calhoun 38.

Dem. Press.

The deaths within the city of London from the 11th of December, 1821, to the 10th of December, 1822, amounted to 18,865, of which 3608 died of consumption, 2929, of convulsions, 851 of dropsy, 1121 of fever, 758 of whooping cough, 1308 of inflammation, 218 of insanity, 2601 of old age and debility, and 604 of small pox.—Of this whole number, 9388 were males and 9481 females.

In the same period there were 23,573 persons christened, viz.—11,963 males and 11,610 females.

Two children were bitten by a mad dog, at Swanton, Vt. the beginning of last month.

Several mad dogs have appeared in the neighborhood of Stockbridge, Mass. and two or three men, besides numerous animals, have been bitten.

Beards.—Among all nations, beards have been the subject of laws and fashions, and the causes of distress. But, perhaps, the most extended injury they have yet done, was that arising from the shaving and cropping which Louis the seventh of France performed in obedience to the injunctions of his bishops. For, with this uncommon appearance, he appeared so ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of his consort, Eleanor of Aquitaine, that she disregarded his honor and her own to such a degree, that the King obtained a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou, who shortly after ascended the English throne, as Henry II. to whom she gave for her dowry, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars, which, for three hundred years, ravaged France, and which cost that nation three millions of men.

Poulson's D. Adv.



DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. DANIEL CRESS, aged about 55, one of the Directors of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank. Mr. Cress was a native of Pennsylvania, but has been a citizen of Salisbury upwards of 30 years. He has afforded a rare instance, of a man rising from indigence to the possession of a large fortune, by the mere force of industry and judicious management.

On the same day, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary Goodman, wife of Mr. Christian Goodman, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 1st inst. at the seat of A. Macay, Esq. two miles from Salisbury, Major General JESS A. PEARSON, in the 47th year of his age. In the death of Gen. Pearson society has lost one of its best members, and his friends one of their choicest blessings. He was distinguished by his commanding talents, great enterprise, and highly polished manners. Those who knew him best were most attached to him. In the councils of his country, as a statesman and politician, his sentiments were refined and liberal. In the defence of her rights he was firm and exemplary. He had a heart to sympathize with his fellow-creatures in their distress, and was ever ready to minister to their wants. His relatives have sustained an irreparable loss, which will be long and deeply felt. As a son, brother and husband, he discharged his duties with fidelity, cheerfulness and affection.

He was cut off in the meridian of life, not by the slow hand of disease,—for he fell in all his vigor and strength,—but by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which teach

us so forcibly the slender, the very slender hold man has on life. He attended at the sale of Judge Locke's effects on Monday, the 24th ult. and on returning to town, in the afternoon, his horse ran away with him, and dashed him against a tree—he fell to the ground senseless, having his arm broken in two places, and being fatally injured internally. Most of the interval from the time of the fatal accident until his spirit winged its flight, he suffered excruciating bodily pain.

[COMMENTARY.]

In this county, a few days since, after a short illness of 28 hours, Edmund, son of aged 17 years.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 27.

Cotton, 8 to 9 3/4; flour, 6 to 6 1/2; wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 2/5; whiskey, 33 to 40; peas, 45 to 50; apples do. 40 to 45; corn, 7 1/2 to 8; bacon, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 35; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11; loaf, 19 to 23; coffee, 25 to 28; tea, hyson, 1 1/5 to 1 2/5; flaxseed, 80 to 90; tallow, 6 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Feb. 24.

Cotton, good, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; superior lots, brisk at 12 to 13 1/2; flour, best northern brands, 8 dols. and the supply limited; corn, 70 to 75; coffee, 25 to 26 for best green Havana; St. Domingo, 23 to 24; sugar, brown, 6 to 7 1/2; Muscovado, 6 to 8; molasses, 27 to 32; salt, Liverpool, 30 to 35; Turkeys Island, 45 to 50; whiskey, 31 in hds. 32 in blbs; cotton bagging, best quality, 32 cents; North-Carolina bank bills, 2 a 2 1/2 pr. cent. dis; Georgia do. 4.

NEW-YORK MARKET, Feb. 20.

Coffee, best quality, 26, second do. 24; cotton, 10 to 11; white Russia sheeting, 16 per piece, brown do. 14 50; broad diaper, 4 50, narrow do. 3; blue nankeens 1 40, short yellow 37 to 60, long company 96 1/2 to 1 04 1/2, long white 97 to 1 12 1/2; Canton crapes 8 75 to 9 30 pr. piece; Flor.entine silks 10 60 to 11; sewing silk, assorted, from 2 35 to 5 90 pr. lb.; white Russia sheeting from 16 to 11 50 pr. piece; white domestic shirting from 12 to 18 cts. pr. yard, brown do. 10 to 14; checks, 7-8, 18 to 28; bed ticks 20 to 40; red lead, 10 to \$11 per cwt.; white, dry, do. 13; English vermilion, 80 cts. pr. lb.; indigo 2 25 to 2 50; opium 7 50 pr. lb.; castor oil 3 16 pr. gal. oil vitriol 7 to 8 cts. per lb. Roman do. 13; molasses, 31; Muscovado sugar, prime, \$12, second and third quality, 10; tea, hyson, 1 10, young hyson, 95. North-Carolina bank notes, 8 to 8 1/2 discount; South-Carolina do. 4 to 4 1/2; Georgia, 8 to 9; Virginia, 2 to 5; New-Orleans, 4 to 5.

Cotton.—About 3000 bales, of all descriptions, were disposed of the past week. Georgia and South Carolina uplands, for exportation, brought 11 and 11 1/2 and 12 cents; North Carolina, from 9 1/2 to 11, and a small parcel 12 cents. The market was steady throughout the week.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician. N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—444f

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Carpenters, of good, steady and industrious habits. None need apply but such as are of the above habits.

N. B. He also would take two or three boys, of good families, as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, March 3, 1823.—346

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoe-making business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—44

Salisbury Militia!

YOU will appear at the Court House, for company drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the last Saturday of March, instant. On which day an election will be held for a Lieutenant; and also for an Ensign, vice PETER WATTS, who has been commissioned in the Brigade Staff.

2nd 45 G. W. GRIMES, Capt. Elect.

March 11, 1823.

A CAUTION.

ON the 4th day of July, 1821, I gave John Bungarner (alias Jack) a receipt for a note of hand on Jacob Brim, of about \$104, for collection. Mr. Brim found out that I had the note, and he told Mr. Bungarner if he would get his note from me again, he would settle it immediately. Bungarner applied to me for the note—I gave it to him, and he received the amount of the note from Mr. Brim, and gave him up the note. Owing to negligence in me, or some other circumstance, which I do not recollect, I did not lift the receipt. Bungarner has since removed to the county of Wilkes, and has endeavored for some time to trade my receipt; at length he succeeded in imposing it on a young man for a very good horse. I inform you the young man that it was fraudulent, and he has succeeded in getting his horse back. I sent an order to Bungarner for the receipt, and he refused to give it up. I expect he intends imposing it on some other person; and I have taken this method to acquaint the people of the circumstances of said receipt, so that they may not be imposed on by such a swindler.

J. COULTER, Sheriff.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1823.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Joseph Smithson vs. Elijah Bingham.—Dr. Alta. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hoghead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, or confess judgment final will be entered against him.

A copy, JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6w646

Poetry.

VALLE CRUCIS.

BY MR. ROSCOE.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell,
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell:
For there are sainted shadows seep,
That frequent haunt the dewy green;
In wand'ring winds the dirge is sung,
The convent bell by spirits rung,
And matin hymns, and vesper prayer,
Break softly on the tranquil air.

Vale of the Cross, the shepherds tell,
'Tis sweet within thy woods to dwell:
For peace has there her spotless throne,
And pleasures to the world unknown;
The murmurs of the distant rills,
The sabbath silence of the hills,
And all the quiet God hath given,
Without the golden gates of Heaven.

'TIS FOLLY ALL.

"'Tis folly all," to fret and sigh,
Always to dwell on cares perplexing,
To have the ready streaming eye
For trifling troubles that are vexing.
For e'er the glorious orb of day
Has set, our cares may all be ceasing—
Our paths be cheered by Hope's bright ray,
And every prospect may be pleasing.

Forensic Eloquence.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS.

SHARPE VS. VIALLS, Clerk.

The speech of C. Phillips, Esq., as delivered at the court of King's Bench, in an action between Sharpe vs. Vials, clerk, to recover damages for a malicious prosecution for stealing beef and bread—value two pence—on Thursday, December 12th, 1822, before the lord chief Justice and a special jury.

My Lord and gentlemen of the jury—The jury had heard from my learned friend that this action was brought to recover compensation in damages in consequence of a prosecution maliciously preferred—that is, preferred without any probable cause to warrant it, from the absence of which, malice, though not distinctly proveable was still presumable, and inferential. I need not state to you that the grounds ought to be strong indeed to warrant any man in putting another on his trial on a charge of felony. The principles of constitutional law are too well known in England to require any statement on the subject. My charge to-day against the defendant is, that he did institute such a prosecution against my client; not only without any probable grounds to warrant it, but upon grounds the most absurd, the most cruel, the most oppressive, and the most capricious—a proceeding not only repugnant to his character as a clergyman, but detestable in the eyes of every human being. Gentlemen, I feel, however, that I have much to combat in advocating the cause of humble poverty against pampered oppression—I have to charge that oppression upon a character where the virtues and the charities of life are presumed to dwell—I have to fear, also, lest the language which I must hold towards the individual may be misconstrued into any disrespect to his venerated profession—most assuredly I mean no such thing—but when I find a man in lofty station struggling to prove that he owes his rank rather to fortune's blindness than to personal deserving; and when I find him hiding the world's heart under a religious garment, it is my duty to overcome the pain which the exposure gives me—a duty to the rank such conduct has dishonoured—a duty to the church, thus more endangered by its own professors than by all that infidelity can urge against it.

I shall proceed to detail to you the facts—hear them if you can with gravity—think of them, I trust you will not, without indignation. The plaintiff is a poor man, living by the labor of his hands. The defendant, Mr. Vials, is a clergyman of the church of England, of ample fortune, and its usual attendant, a large establishment. It happened that in Oct. of the last year, the defendant was employed in the garden of Mr. Vials, as under gardener, and on the 21st of that month, being Sunday, he dined with his aunt, at Camberwell. They had a small round of corned beef for dinner, and, upon his departure, his aunt, with much hospitality, pressed him to accept a slice of it. He accepted it, returned home, and placed it in an open tool box in the garden, the usual depository for the under gardener's dinner. About 11 o'clock the parson went to take the air in his garden; he proceeded with the assistance of an old pointer to the tool house, and made a dead set upon the poor man's beef. (Laughter.) He was not contented with the title of it,

or he might, perhaps, have pleaded prescription. (Continued laughter.) But he swept it at once entire and wholesale into his breeches pocket. (The laughter here was loud and prolonged.) Out of the doctor's own lips I shall prove this ludicrous disposal of the beef. The poor man was earning an appetite, which it seems breakfast could not take away from the parson. The doctor proceeded directly to his house—he dived at once into the kitchen: "follow me," said he to the astonished cook, "follow me to the larder, and bring the carving knife with you." (Laughter.) The cook followed with tremulous apprehension, the scullion retreated in silent consternation. Arrived at the kitchen, he cast a look at a round of beef which had already done duty in the family, cut a measured slice from it with much caution, performed the like operation upon a loaf of bread, and stalked away without uttering a syllable. "Lord bless us," says the cook, "how hungry my master is—breakfast just over, he's taking to the luncheon." Not for a luncheon, however, was the beef intended; all that day and all that night it was the parson's companion, and next morning the cook received a summons to attend his dressing room; there spread out in state, he showed her the slice he had cut off the round, and the beef he had maneuvered out of the tool box—so cut to match, that you could scarcely distinguish between them. "Won't you swear," said the parson, "that these two slices are from the same round?" "It's impossible that I can," said the cook, "beef's beef all the world over." "I can," said the parson; "there's a slice that came off my round, and I'll swear it did, because I found it in the tool box." "Your round," said the cook, "was safe in the larder; the door was locked, and the key was in my pocket." There was a reason too which the doctor assigned for claiming the beef, and which, as it has at least the merit of originality, I shall mention. Indeed, he repeated it before a jury. I know the beef to be mine from its complexion! Gentlemen, perhaps, he might. I dare say there was a lily whiteness about the fat, and a modest salt petre, aurora like redness about the lean, familiar to the eyes of a doctor of divinity.

Gentlemen, the next appearance of the cook was before a magistrate, where she distinctly swore to the utter impossibility of any access to the beef without her knowledge, and she solemnly denied that such access was ever afforded. The cook having failed, the butler was resorted to. The parson produced to him the slice from the round, and asked him whether it was not his property? "No," said the butler. "God bless me," said the parson, "what a fool you are not to swear to beef." He then produced the slice from the tool box. "At all events, Joe, you will have no hesitation in swearing that this and the other came from the same round?" "No," replied Joe, "I'd rather say they did not, because the one is much drier than the other." The old mathematician, when he solved the problem, and exclaimed *eureka*, never felt one-tenth portion of the parson's ecstasy. 'Tis the same Joe, it's the same—its only drier because I carried it in my breeches pocket. (Laughter.)

His next resource, gentlemen, was the plaintiff himself. The plaintiff was bewailing the robbery of his dinner, little foreseeing he was to be considered a thief; he told at once that he got the beef from his aunt at Camberwell, but parson Vials was not to be satisfied, nor would he even make inquiry. Day after day the man came to his work, and day after day the parson beset him, tormenting him hourly with the same questions; at length his patience was quite exhausted, and he said, as I am told, in the presence of the butler, "sir, I told you the name of my aunt, and where she lived; I'll answer you no more upon the subject; I am ready to prove my innocence before any tribunal in the world." In the mean time, gentlemen, the beef was hourly affording to the parson another opportunity of lecturing upon the mutability of human affairs; in other words, it was getting musty; despatch was necessary. The parson sent it down, with strict command that some of the servants should dine on it. The butler rejected it, as he was to be a witness; the kitchen maid swore she'd not make her stomach a receiver of stolen goods; and the unfortunate cook will tell you that she bolted it herself in order to prevent a revolution in the scullery. (Laughter.)

Will you believe, gentlemen, that

upon these grounds, against the speaking evidence of the man's daily return to work, against the oaths of his own servants, against common sense, merely because he had a cold round in the larder—this prop of the church, who keeps his lordly mansion, his equipage, and his retinue, determined to prosecute this helpless peasant on a charge of robbery? a charge so laid as to subject him to transportation. Did you ever, gentlemen, hear of such a case as this? I remember to have heard of one, and but one, which occurred in another country. It was not in Ireland, gentlemen, though Mr. Gurney's smiling would seem to say so. It happened in America about fifty years ago. Johnny Hook, gentlemen, was a Highlander. He lived in one of the most economical parts of Scotland, until he arrived at years of discretion, when, of course, he emigrated. (Laughter.) He arrived in America about the period of the revolution, having brought with him from Scotland a little stout bullock, which I dare say he thought an apt emblem of his countrymen. (Laughter.) Patriotism is said to be a hungry quality, and unhappily for Johnny Hook, the American army encamped in the very field where his bullock was grazing. The bullock was soon sacrificed to the appetites of the invaders of the field, and the setting sun beheld but its last rib in existence. At the conclusion of the war, Johnny set off from the farm, and brought his action against the American commissary general for the price of his bullock. The defence was conducted by the inspired peasant, Patrick Henry—a name immortal in America, and which should never die wherever talent and genius are held in estimation. He touched the chords of the jurors' hearts, and when he had pictured before them the perils and privations which the American army had undergone, the achievements and victories they had obtained, he exclaimed with a feeling which soon became contagious—"But who is this man who disturbs a nation's devotion, and at the very moment when they are with uplifted arms returning thanks to the God of battles, exclaimed, beef, beef, beef!"

In America the name of Johnny Hook will never die. Genius has touched it, and made it immortal—but what was Johnny Hook when contrasted with parson Vials?—as a candle to the sun. From the moment that the parson glanced his keen, worldly, tithe-discriminating eye into the poor man's box, his very imagination appears to have become bossified. Throughout all creation he could see nothing but beef! This rounded world, with all its rich varieties, was in his mind nothing but a round of beef: his roses and his lilies became transformed into bullocks, not a text could he think of except the flesh pots of Egypt. Beef became to him what ale was to Boniface, his diet and his dream, his garment and his pillow—in short, whether the parson was eating or thinking, dreaming or preaching, it was all the same—he saw nothing, said nothing, thought of nothing, but beef, beef, beef! The disease, innocent at first, became at last malignant—it excited all his sympathies, and he avowed by his holy hatred of persecution—by his love of christian charity and forbearance—by his abhorrence of all sinful appetites in the poor—by his reprobation of all luxury out of the pale of the church—that he'd grind the devoted beef eater to the dust! If he relented but for a moment, the mutilated round swam across his memory, and with it came the train of its perfections.

Oh, it was a round fit for a rector's appetite—a round the very corporation might have envied—a round to bid defiance to the whole common council after a fast day. The round was a picture for painters to study. The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. And then his Roman indignation burst into soliloquy—"I'll make an example of the miscreant—I'll make it a city business—I'll have the monster tried at Hick's Hall—I'll retain a judge to prosecute him—the deputy recorder shall prosecute him—I'll go further, the court of aldermen shall be on the bench, and he shan't have even a chance, for I'll have him indicted five minutes before dinner—the rascal shall become a Pythagorean, and take a distaste to the whole animal creation." (Laughter.)—even in Botany Bay he won't have the hardihood to look a bullock in the face." (Continued laughter.)

So far this may appear a jest, and as such so far you see I have not been unwilling to treat it. But what will you say when I tell you that he actually put it into practice? What will you say when I tell you that he took three whole days to deliberate, and then, though the poor man returned to his garden to his daily work as usual, actually had him arrested on a charge of felony! Yes! when the poor peasant with all the boldness natural to innocence, day after day presented himself before him—when he was bending in toil over the sluggish soil of his more insensible proprietor, he had him arrested on a charge of

robbery! And who did this—a man of wealth—a man of God! the very "Dives" of the bible; "faring sumptuously every day," and grudging to poverty even the crumbs from his table! Who was the magistrate before whom he brought him? A sergeant-at-law—his or a father-in-law! the son-in-law accused, and the father-in-law committed him; and, indeed, they were right not to let the glory of the achievement go out of the family. Imagine, gentlemen, you behold the spectacle—the parson swearing to the complexion of the penny worth—the butler endeavoring to coax him into reason—the cook maintaining the inviolability of the larder—the sergeant threatening to bundle her out of the office, until at last, amid the Babel of the contest, and the alternate ascendancy of "beef!" "Church!" "Newgate!" and "Botany Bay!" he was confined to five hours imprisonment by these twin ornaments of law and divinity.

At length his friends heard of his situation—he was then necessarily admitted to bail, and bound over to meet his charitable "pastor and master" at the sessions. Let us pause here, gentlemen, and reflect on the situation of my client during the interval. Turned out of service on a charge of robbery—that robbery the robbery of his own master—unable to get employment under the doubt—obliged to spend the last shilling of his little savings, amounting to twenty pounds, in preparations for his defence—with many weeks before his innocence could be vindicated, and with the certainty, that even in case of an acquittal, the fact of his having been tried would cling to him for ever—weigh these sufferings of a poor man and an innocent man, and then say what a rich man and a guilty man should pay for their infliction. The interval, however, might have had its value—it might have awakened in the prosecutor some compunction of humanity—it did do so:—no, for four weeks did he brood over the serpent egg of his malignity; for four weeks, night after night, did he lay his head upon his pillow, after praying to the Almighty (if such men ever pray) to be forgiven on the terms of his own forgiveness! I will suppose for a moment the worst against my client—I will suppose that this charge might have been true, and that the poor man, goaded by hunger, and tempted by opportunity, had taken the rich man's beef, a value one penny—ought he not, as a minister of the gospel, to have forgotten and forgiven it—ought he not, as a man, to have thanked the Power that placed him above temptation, and dropped a tear for the unfortunate! But when it was false, false on the face of it—adopted upon grounds which even a drivelling idiot would have discountenanced, and stubbornly persevered in against the combined oaths of every one consulted, in what terms shall we express our disgust and indignation?

At length the long expected sessions came—at ten, to a moment, the parson was in attendance—day after day he missed not a minute—and at least half their period, upon the steps of the prison house was this sleek emblem of orthodoxy to be seen, elbowing the thieves and convicts as they passed, and piously preparing to add an innocent man to their number. He was saved all the trouble in procuring his attendance—he surrendered himself at once, not attended merely by his bail, but by the indignant crowds who had known him from his infancy, and who pressed forward to attest the industrious honesty of his life. The cause was called on, and without compunction did this reverend clergyman, upon no other grounds except those I have stated, depose to a charge of felony against my client! His wealth—his rank—his character—his sacred station—all were thrown into the scale against the poor man. What mattered it that he had risen to industry with the morning sun, and that its brightest noon could not reveal a speck upon his character? What mattered it that he had smoothed the sorrows of a parent's age!—There stood a minister of the gospel—a man whose functions placed him above suspicion—there he stood, with the very book in his hand from which he should preach the forgiveness of injuries, burning on my client the brand of an ungrateful felony! Awful to the poor man was that moment; his country, his liberty, his character, (the poor man's only wealth) at hazard, the little world in which he lived—all were the witnesses of his shame and degradation. If he were convicted, the utmost penalty of the law must have fallen on him, and fallen justly, because to the civil crime a breach of trust was added; even on an acquittal, pains and penalties must have followed—the expenses he was put to! a fearful issue! but what did it signify to this follower of the apostles? The poor man might have rotted in a dungeon; but he had a splendid palace in which to riot. The man might have tossed upon his bed of straw; but he had his silken canopy and his bed of down. The poor man

might have traversed the returnless ocean; but he had the luxuries of life around him—the hoarded coffer and the groaning board to some souls, the poet tells, afford ample compensation for the scorn of mankind.

Gentlemen, do I use strong language? I am not ashamed to do so in this casual transaction. I mean not to use measured language. Though when I meet a minister of the gospel with the patent of his election stamped upon his life—humble amid the homage which his merits gain him—poor like the dying Fenelon from his charities—pious, not in his preaching, but in his acts—a link, as it were, between the earth which he instructs, and the heaven to which he leads, teaching the happiness of the one and typifying the purity of the other—though I can admire such men even in my inmost heart, yet I will not extend my reverence to that vermin sanctity which burrows its way under the foundation of the temple, and eats the bread of the shrine it has endangered. Gentlemen, I need scarcely tell you the result of the prosecution. The prosecutor swore, as might have been expected, to the identity of the beef—to the identity of the bread—and after establishing his full claim to the pennyworth, he called up his household to corroborate him. One of them has been turned out of his service since, the other has a second opportunity to-day. What they swore then, I take it for granted they will swear now; and if they do, I defy any man of conscience to say that this man had probable grounds for his prosecution, recollecting as you will that all was communicated to him before the sessions, nay, before the arrest. What was the result? The jury rose indignantly, interposing between the accused and the mortification of a defence—he was at once acquitted.

Parson Vials departed happy. I would have supposed, in the case of innocence, if he had since offered the slightest compensation—if he had even tendered the expenses to which his caprice had put my client; but he has not done so; he chooses again to court before the public, again to meet, I trust, the merited rebuke of an honorable jury. The only point in which such a man can be made to feel is his purse, and I hope it will at last be opened to the claims of the poor. The trial over, my client and his prosecutor both departed, the one to his lordly mansion, the other to his home of desolation—the one exclaiming, *populus me sibilat*; the other ruminating on all the woes to which poverty is subject, and the wickedness which may thrive even under a consecrated garment.

The day of retribution, however, is at last arrived; and at your honest hands I confidently claim it. I claim it, not merely for expenses incurred; for character involved; for oppression exercised; but I claim it in addition, for the agony of mind which the plaintiff must have suffered when he saw himself attainted before the world as a felon. But if I wanted an aggravation in this case, do I not find it in the station of the defendant—in that education which should have meliorated his heart; in that wealth of which, as a clergyman, he was but the almoner of heaven; in that sacred office which should have pressed on him the assumption of benevolence? What would the world say, and naturally say, when they saw such a prosecutor? Would they not say, that glaring indeed must have been the guilt which forced him to depose it. Would they believe that it was assumed upon grounds too ridiculous for credulity; grasped, at first, with a disgraceful promptitude, and afterwards pursued with as disgraceful a perseverance; got up by a kind of family arrangement; dragged before the public against all evidence; against the daily return of the accused to work; against the impossibility of access; against the dissimilarity of the article; against the unanimous testimony of every witness who was examined. Gentlemen of the jury, I shall leave this case to you; if you think that innocence should be accused—character involved—expense accumulated—imprisonment endured, and felony imputed upon grounds like these; dismiss my client; but if you hold probity in respect, though clothed in rags, and oppression in horror, that it be robbed in lawn—I call on you to say so by your conscientious verdict.

The jury instantly returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages fifty pounds.

Never do an action which you are not certain is just and honorable.